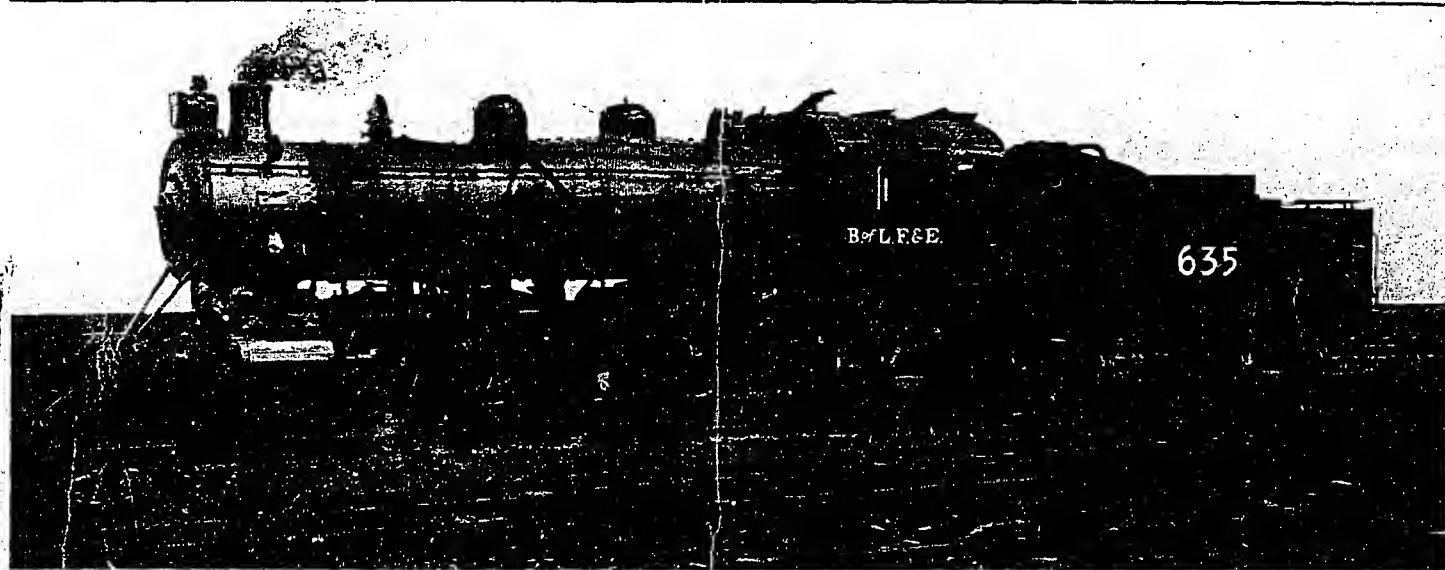


—○—
SOUVENIR
—○—

B. of L. F. and E. and □
□ □ Ladies' Society



CALGARY

ALBERTA 1914

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Canadian Grand Union Meeting

AUGUST

3rd to 8th

351.89
B574

CANADIAN UNION MEETING

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

and
Ladies' Society

to the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen
and Enginemen.

W. V. Page.

SOUVENIR

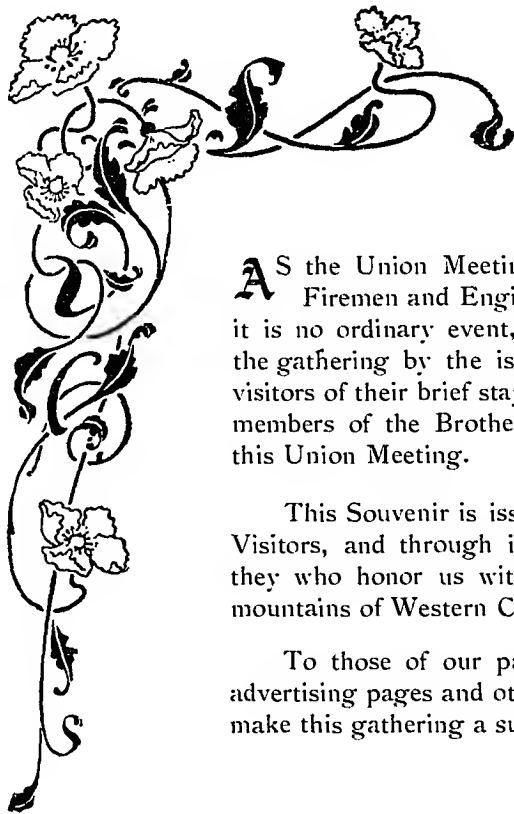


CITY OF CALGARY

ALBERTA, CANADA

August 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1914.

19459



INTRODUCTION

AS the Union Meeting under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is to be held in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and that it is no ordinary event, it is the desire of the Committee to commemorate to the gathering by the issue of a book that will remind the delegates, guests and visitors of their brief stay in the city. It is particularly gratifying to the local members of the Brotherhood that this city has been honored by selecting it for this Union Meeting.

This Souvenir is issued in the hope that it will interest the Delegates and Visitors, and through it we welcome all our guests to our fair city, and trust that they who honor us with their presence will enjoy their visit to the prairie and mountains of Western Canada.

To those of our patrons and friends who have availed themselves of our advertising pages and others who have in various ways assisted in our efforts to make this gathering a success, we tender our most sincere thanks.

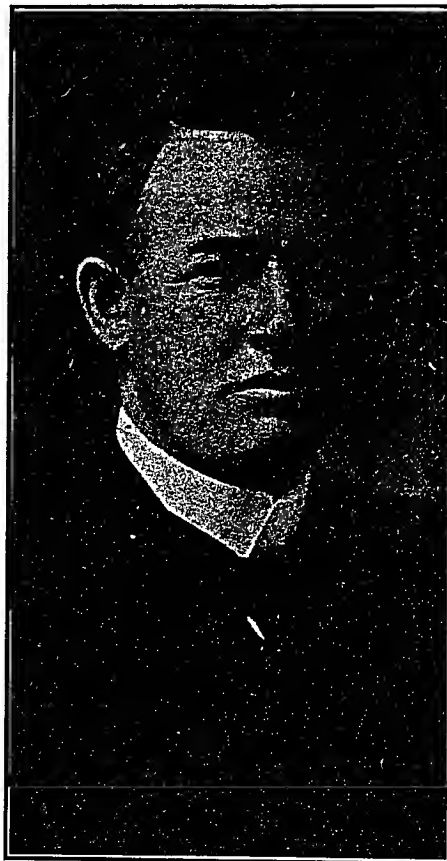
THE COMMITTEE.



A VIEW OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF CALGARY



CALGARY is known throughout the North American Continent as a city of public utilities. It owns and operates its electric light, water, street paving, street railway and public markets, with gratifying results. These utilities are charged with every expense they would be called upon to bear if in private ownership. Under this rigorous financing the electric street railway showed a surplus, for the working of 1913, of \$13,058.25, which increased the net revenue surplus to \$71,627.81, while the electric light and power department showed a surplus for the year of \$99,171.31, and all this after setting aside \$100,000 as a reserve for underground construction. It is such figures as these that has earned for this City its distinction and success in the practice of municipal ownership.



MAYOR SINNOTT

Calgary is still further extending the principal of municipal ownership, and will soon take over the operation of the stockyard business in the district, and there is every indication that the live stock trade of the Province will increase enormously year by year. Up to last November no statistics were available showing the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, or horses, which were handled in the stockyards in this city. Men engaged in the business had a hazy conception of the value of live stock that passed through the yards, but no reliable figures were tabulated or published. However, commencing with the 1st of November, 1913, and up to and including the 30th of April, 1914, no fewer than 201,483 animals had been sold in the local yards, realizing the sum of \$4,944,787.

P. BURNS & CO., LIMITED

Shamrock Brands

OF PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
are the Last Word in Modern Packing Establishment
Manufacture. All our Goods are handled with the most
painstaking care, to ensure to all our customers clean and
: : : wholesome products. : : :

"SHAMROCK BRAND"

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter
Eggs, Poultry and Cheese



"DOMINION BRAND"

Hams, Bacon
Lard and Produce

CARNATION COMPOUND

THE PERFECT SHORTENING

ALL VARIETIES OF FISH—Fresh, Frozen and Cured

ALL OUR PRODUCTS ARE GOVERNMENT INSPECTED

PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS AT

VANCOUVER

CALGARY

EDMONTON

HEAD OFFICE

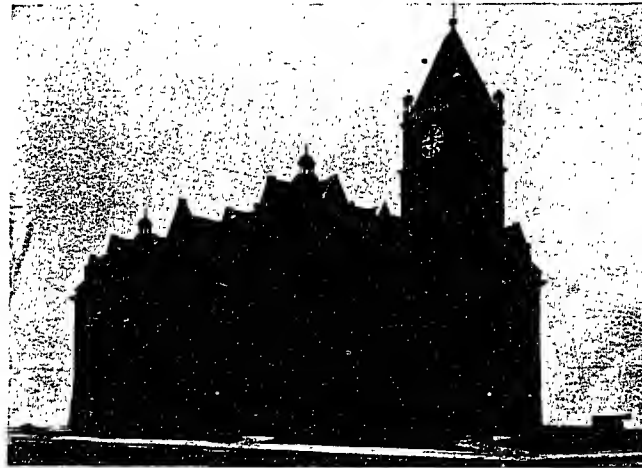
With a business turnover of practically \$10,000,000 a year it will be seen that the live stock industry of Calgary is one of immense importance. It is growing at an extremely rapid rate, and live stock dealers are unanimous in stating that the time is not far distant when Calgary will be doing a larger business in live stock than any other City in the Dominion. The Province is easily the best for stock-raising between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the industry, great as it already is, is but in its infancy and has assured for it a future calculated to exert a tremendous influence upon the growth and development of the City of Calgary.

Important and far reaching as these municipal activities are they are exceeded by a movement that

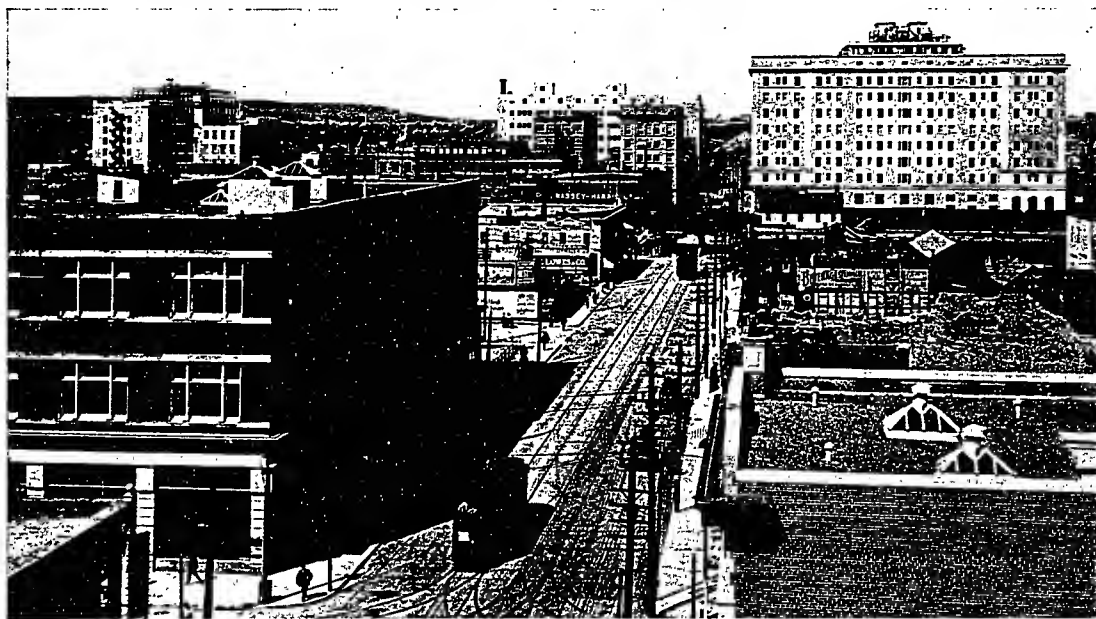
more vitally concerns the citizen than such a thing as the increased earning capacity of a street railway could possibly accomplish. Calgary has a Civic Plan. It

is the first City in the Dominion to make adequate preparation for its future growth and development upon well ordered lines. Without a Civic Plan modern Cities are embroiled in litigation respecting conflicting rights-of-way; rights-of-light. The encroachment of the individual upon the public domain, and a thousand other incidents that lie in front of those who are content to build civilly by rule of thumb. Unfortunately enthusi-

asts are too ready to refer to civic plans as though they meant the making of a City beautiful, and nothing more. A City beautiful is generally supposed to mean a City

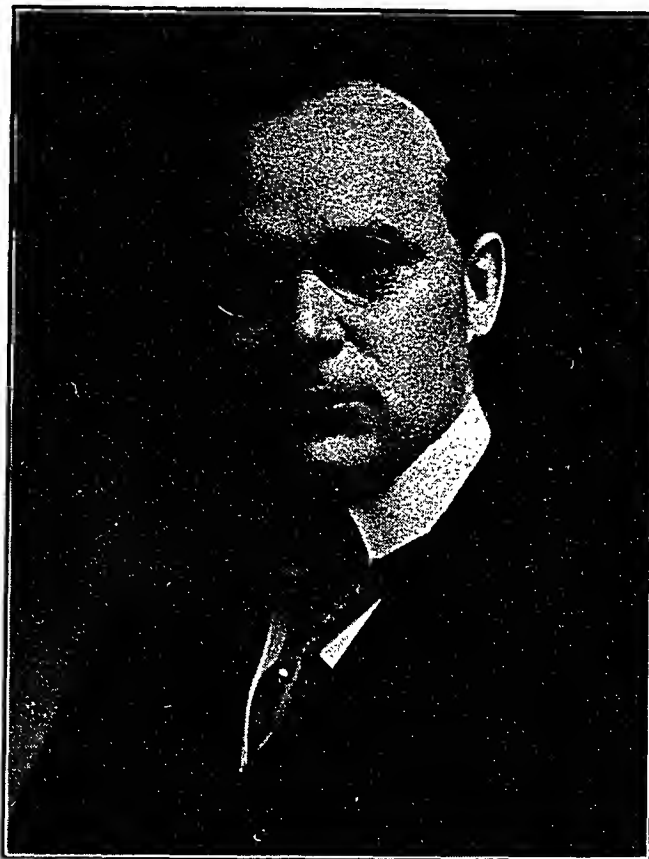


CITY HALL



First Street West Looking North.

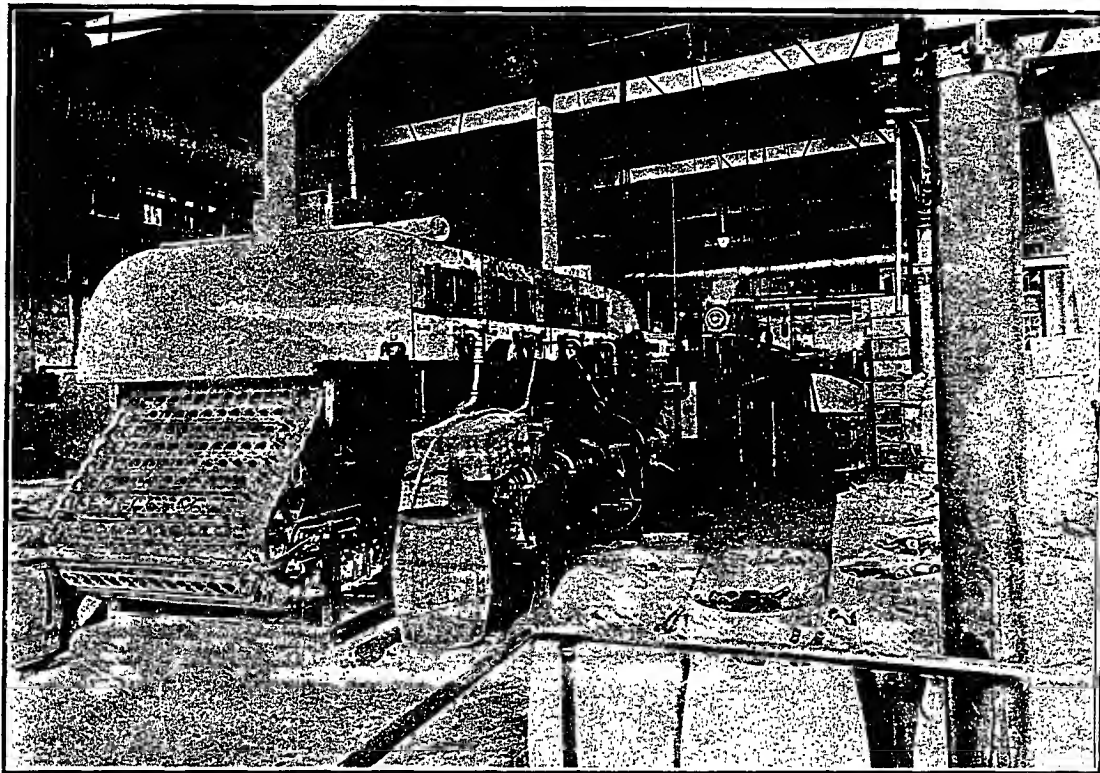
extravagant, something too artistic for words, and costly. Nothing of the sort is further from the mind of the City Planner. He knows that City Planning means economy. It means a protection against making mistakes in the future. It means cheaper and more sanitary dwellings for the workmen. It means more parks and more flowers for the children. Not costly parks or exotic flowers. Just the simple things of life, and Calgary in adopting a Civic Plan is undertaking to day a task, which, although it may take fifty years to accomplish, will bear eloquent testimony to the sense of civic cul-



ture and enthusiasm possessed by the ratepayer of today.

Almost everybody is agreed that the Province of Alberta can produce abundant crops of grain of all sorts, but sometimes the question of climate comes in for a little adverse criticism. The figures of crop returns, which have been realized are the best tribute to the climate of Alberta. If it were not an exceptionally favorable one to farming operations such yields extending over a representative period of years would be impossible. A summary of the spring wheat crop for the last 14 years will illustrate what we mean :

R. B. BENNETT, M. P. FOR CALGARY



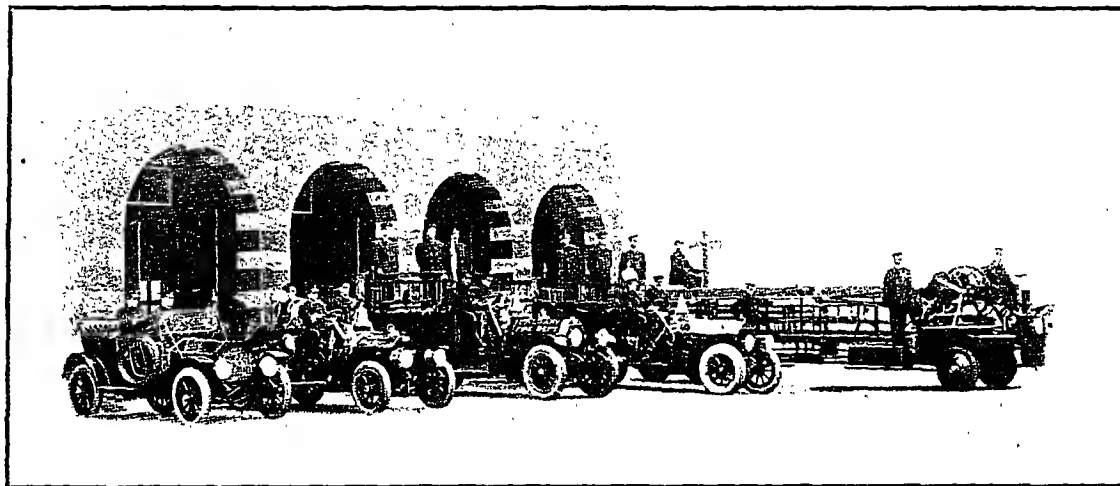
The Home of Calgary Beer—Manufactured by CALGARY BREWING & MALTING Co., LTD.



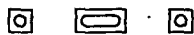
T. M. TWEEDIE, M.P.P.

Year	Crop Area in Acres	Total Yield in Bushels	Average Yield Per Acre	Average Yield
1900	30,361	583,806	19.22	
1901	34,890	857,714	24.58	
1902	45,064	850,122	18.86	
1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65	
1904	47,411	786,075	16.58	
1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46	
1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	
1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	19.88
1908	212,677	4,001,503	18.81	
1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	
1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.65	
1911	1,299,989	28,132,000	21.65	
1912	1,256,200	27,059,000	21.54	
1913	1,198,400	28,834,000	24.06	

It is not to be denied that at times and places there is severe winter weather in Alberta. In January and February short periods of cold, sharp weather are to be expected, but at such times the sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry, pure air renders the cold more bearable than temperatures many degrees higher in damp climates. These cold periods are generally of short duration. The snow-fall is scanty, the precipitation being practically all in summer months. There is no rain in winter. Heavy snowstorms have at times covered the prairie more than a foot deep, but this is very unusual, except in the more northerly districts. The winter generally breaks up in February with a warm wind from the west, followed by a period of from one to three weeks of warm, bright weather, the beginning of Southern Alberta's spring. The earliest spring flowers appear in March. May is generally fine, warm and bright, June and the earlier part of July rainy, the remainder of July, August, September, October and generally November warm and dry. The summer, July to September, is characterized by warm days, relieved by a never-failing breeze, and cool nights, but the warm golden days of



FIRE BRIGADE





D. C. COLEMAN
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
ALBERTA DIVISION
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year. The grand characteristic of the climate as a whole, and the one on which the weather hinges, is the Chinook wind, so called because it blows from the region formerly inhabited by the Chinook Indians, on the bank of the lower Columbia River. It is a warm, dry, balmy wind, blowing from the mountains across the plains, and its effect in winter may be described as little short of miraculous in maintaining a temperature milder than prevails in latitudes much further south.

The climatological figures given below are those collected and tabulated for the Province as a whole. In this way the reader is able to judge weather conditions for a wider area than if an isolated city were selected, although that city might experience better weather than the Provincial averages indicate.

TEMPERATURES:—The equable nature of Alberta's climate is shown by the following table, which gives the mean temperature for a period of six years:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
January.....	6.3	25.34	4.11	19.74	18.90	12.83
February.....	20.8	21.9	12.17	18.89	21.10	26.39
March.....	22.01	21.6	30.22	39.85	34.60	21.96
April.....	33.50	42.50	32.10	46.00	36.28	41.25
May.....	43.96	49.80	47.01	50.48	47.25	50.03



GEO. WHITELEY
MASTER MECHANIC ALBERTA DIVISION
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

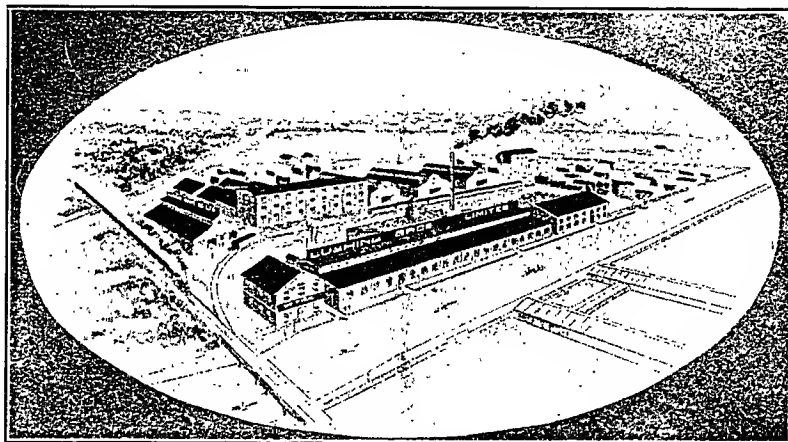
CUSHING BROTHERS COMPANY LIMITED

The Home of High-Grade
MILLWORK

MANUFACTURERS
OF

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS
OF

Doors, Windows,
Mouldings, Blinds,
Turnings, Frames,
Hard Wood Doors,
Bank and Office
Fixtures, Church
Seats, Pulpits, Church
Windows, Leaded
Art Glass, Coppered
Art Glass, Bevel
Plates, Mirrors.



British Plate Glass,
Window Glass, Fancy
Sheet Glass, Hard-
wood Flooring,
Lumber, Lath,
Shingles, Vulcanite
Rubber Roofing, Silex
Vulcanite Roofing,
Peerless Sheeting,
Plain and Tarred
Building Paper

CALGARY PLANT

Factories at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon. - Yards at Red Deer and Ft. Saskatchewan.

HEAD OFFICE - 702 4th St. W., CALGARY

PHONE M 5657

Factory Phone M 6678, Exchange Connecting All Depts.

June	54.56	54.60	57.06	59.96	57.58	59.81	1899.....	23.01	1907.....	16.45
July	59.90	63.42	61.30	62.20	58.00	56.32	1900.....	15.41	1908.....	17.96
August	54.80	57.55	59.05	55.06	54.35	57.38	1901.....	21.31	1909.....	16.15
September	48.80	52.93	55.00	49.73	47.38	46.48	1902.....	35.71	1910.....	11.89
October....	47.35	39.03	40.48	43.52	40.33	40.00	1903.....	21.98	1911.....	20.04
November	35.56	33.10	19.65	26.70	18.56	31.60	1904.....	11.16	1912.....	21.30
December	23.75	22.04	13.45	22.90	20.90	28.10	Average sixteen years.....			18.90

RAINFALL.—Of first importance to the farmer is the rainfall. When the farmer is informed that the Alberta rainfall for a period of 16 years averaged about nineteen inches annually, he may conclude that the precipitation is rather light. And if it were spread equally over the twelve months it would be light, but it is a fact that nearly all of the rainfall comes in the months when it is of value to the growing crops. The following tables tell their own tale:

PRECIPITATION BY YEARS FOR 16 YEARS

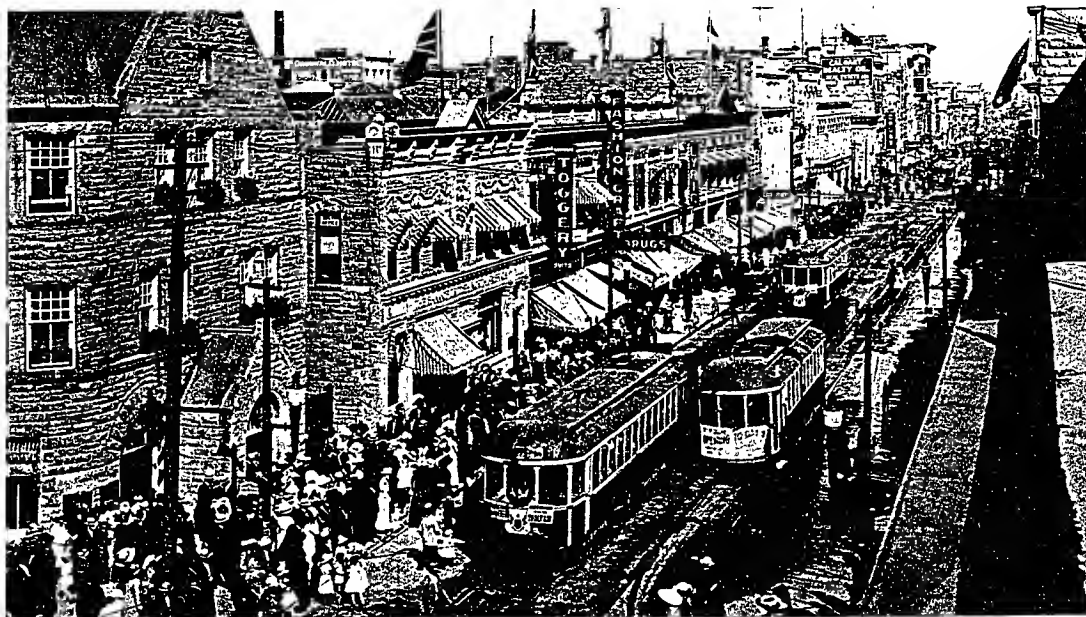
Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1897.....	20.58	1905.....	16.51
1898.....	16.79	1906.....	15.14



GRAIN EXCHANGE

The open character of the country in the Province of Alberta, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of sunshiny days, its elevation (1,400 to 3,400 feet above sea level), and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the most healthful countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. The central and southern parts of the Province have a continental reputation for healthfulness.

No publicity dealing with the City of Calgary and published in such a journal as The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine would be complete without some reference was made to Calgary



Eighth Avenue Looking East

as a railway center. In the year 1883 the first C.P.R. train, with Lord Mount Stephen on board, pull into the old depot, and since that time this transcontinental has been stretching out arm of steel in every direction. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, the two other great transcontinental of the Dominion, reached Calgary last year, and the City is now served adequately. The development of the city as a railway center will encourage the dairy and produce farmer by enabling him to market his produce and universal experience shows both in Europe and on this continent, that the suburban stations, which the coming of the transcontinental will provide, will bring immense good to the city itself. The district served by these railways extends over an area of 15,000 square miles. This fact



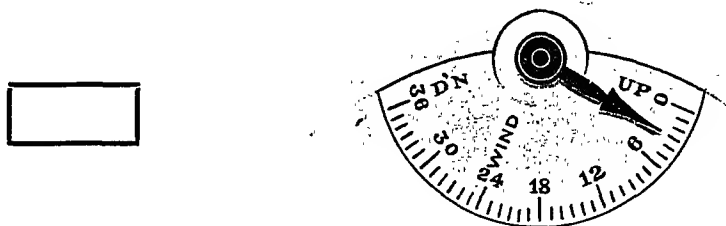
VIEW FROM NORTH HILL

means that the most prosperous country of all the Dominion is open to the energetic business man who has come west to secure his share of the trade that follows in the wake of settlement. The area including

Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia is larger than any Empire in Europe, excepting Russia, and is also larger than all the England States combined, should give the railways ample room for extension for many years to come, further there is room for millions of settlers and immense possibilities for capital and investment are awaiting those who have energy

and resourcefulness to push forward.

The following summary of the increase of railway mileage in Alberta since 1905 shows how well the policy of railway construction is being carried out.



The Warning Signal of the
WALTHAM VANGUARD
—WATCH—

The Railroad Man's Watch must be good and stay good. He can't afford to have a "quitter."

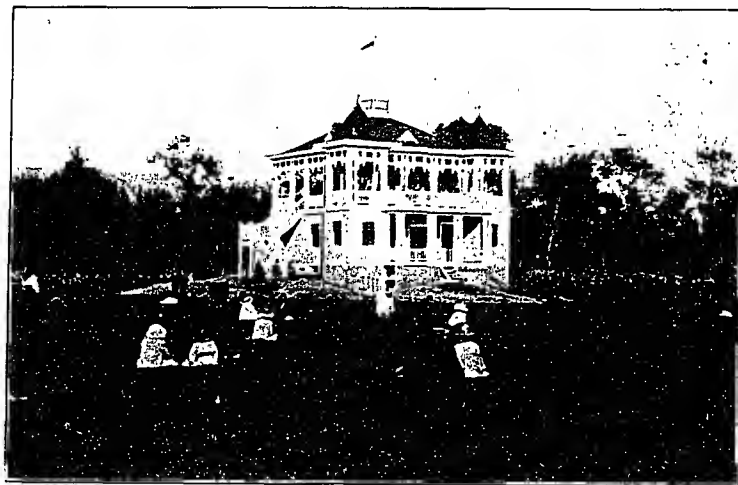
WALTHAM VANGUARD WATCHES are always on the job with the **Right** time **All** the time. The Winding Indicator, illustrated above, shows how long it has been since you wound the watch and warning you when it needs winding. You don't let the Vanguard "run down."

The Waltham Vanguard Watch is the finest railroad time-piece made anywhere in the world and should be in the pocket of every railroad man who realizes that a good watch is essential to his success.

Write to us for our booklet on "Railroad Watches" and see these watches for yourself at the nearest jeweler.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY MONTREAL





PAVILION AND BAND STAND ST. GEORGES ISLAND PARK

Year		Total Mileage
1905	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,060
1906	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,061
	Canadian Northern Railway	178
1907	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,106
	Canadian Northern Railway	220
1908	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,106
	Canadian Northern Railway	220
	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	40
		1,366

Year		Total Mileage
1909	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,156
	Canadian Northern Railway	220
	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	129
1910	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,269
	Canadian Northern Railway	220
	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	293
1911	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,387
	Canadian Northern Railway	329
	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	384
1912	Canadian Pacific Railway	1,480
	Canadian Northern Railway	912
	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	638
	Edmonton Dunvegan & B.C. Ry.	25
		3,055

Calgary is well provided with Parks, both natural and those laid out by landscape gardeners. St. George's Island Park is beautifully wooded and contains about 45 acres surrounded by the River Bow. It has fine lawns, a dancing pavilion, childrens recreation grounds, and provision is made for picnic parties. The open green meadows and delightful little glades on the island are very popular with the citizens. Sometimes as many as fifty picnics being held there the same day. Bowness is another park of great natural beauty, and a favorite haunt for the picnicker. Central

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

Steady and unflickering—that sweeps the right-of-way for a mile ahead; a light that penetrates rain and snow with rays of remarkable brilliancy, clearly defining switches, crossovers and signals—such a light is

THE PYLE-NATIONAL ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT

10,000 locomotives are equipped with this headlight, protecting 30,000 Engineers and Firemen, and the lives of millions of people.

CATALOGUES GLADLY SENT ON REQUEST

We also handle several other devices, which appeal to Locomotive Engineers, because they insure a quick safe, run:

Improved "Perfecto" Type Driver Shoes (steel
back and crucible steel inserts.)

Diamond "S" Steel Back Tender Shoes.

McCord Malleable Iron Tender Truck Boxes.

Woven Steel Armored Coal Sprinkler Hose (no
danger of hose bursting.)

WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND ANY DESIRED INFORMATION ON REQUEST

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

The Holden Company, Limited

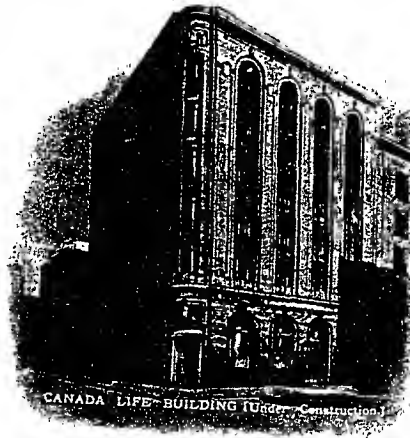
354-356 St. James Street
MONTREAL

342 Adelaide Street, West
Toronto, Ont.

150 Princess Street
Winnipeg, Man.

429 Pender Street, West
Vancouver, B.C.

park, on which the library stands is laid out with numerous flower beds which produce a wealth of color during the summer months. Mewata Park is set aside for sport, such as baseball, football and a playground for children. Riley, Shouldice and Shaganappi Parks as just as nature made them, and afford splendid breathing spaces. Calgary is coming to see in its parks and flowers, not only a great calming and deepening, but also a great moralizing power. We all feel it desirable that we should spend at least a part of every year in as close contact to nature as possible, and a great literature treating of birds and animals is springing up. Nature study is coming to take an increasingly important part in all our courses of study, and is an almost dominant subject in the public schools. The school garden, with its many varieties of vegetables and flowers and trees, has become a regular adjunct of most European Schools. In Calgary the Vacant Lots



CANADA LIFE BUILDING



Garden Club is given a stimulus to out-door pursuits, and doing much to increase a civic sense for beautifully cultivated corners, which only last year were the receptacles of all kinds of rubbish.

STORY OF CALGARY

POPULATION

1904		10,543
1908		25,000
1910		42,000
1911		55,000
1912		74,000
1913 (Dec 31)		87,000

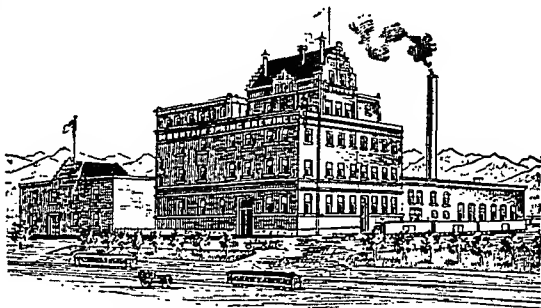
BUILDING GROWTH Calgary's Building Permits

1909		\$ 2,420,150
1910		5,589,594
1911		12,907,638
1912		20,394,220
1913		8,619,500

TOTAL ASSESSMENT Calgary Realty Values

1908		\$ 17,941,698
1910		30,796,092
1911		52,747,600
1912		112,544,400
1913		133,007,210

Mountain Spring Brewing Company, Limited



“SILVER SPRAY”
—AND—
“WURZBURGER”
—THE—
BEERS
That Envy Them All.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S MAN SAYS HE BELIEVES “R.R.” MEN

Appreciate quality first, last and always in the choice of clothes. Quality in the clothes—quality in the designs—quality in the style—quality in the tailoring—quality in the workmanship—quality in the fit—quality in the service—and for that very reason in selecting an agency to meet the Railway Men's demands for good clothes chose

LAILEY-TRIMBLE Special Order Tailoring

as the Quality Standard. The woolens used in the “Lailey-Trimble” System of Special Order Tailoring are the finest of Imported Weaves. The patterns of exclusive, and when made up in “Lailey-Trimble” Styles have a character, individuality and distinction about them which any man appreciates in his dress.

Have a Look at the “LAILEY-TRIMBLE”
—Samples To-day.—

R. D. STARK The RAILWAY MEN'S
MAN

McTavish Block - Calgary, Alta.

(Story of Calgary continued)

BUSINESS GROWTH

Calgary's Bank Clearings

1910	██████████	\$150,677,031
1911	██████████	218,681,921
1912	██████████	276,492,303
1913	██████████	247,882,848

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

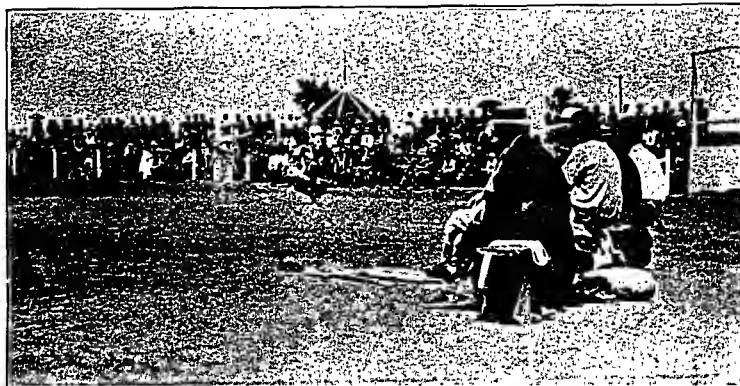
1910	██████████	\$1,010,000 00
1911	██████████	1,738,473 23
1912	██████████	2,649,911 00
1913	██████████	2,481,478 00

EDUCATIONAL

	TEACHERS	Attendance PUPILS
1910.....	80	4,421
1911.....	133	5,136
1912.....	146	6,167
1913.....	182	7,424

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS

1910	██████████	\$155,000
1911	██████████	195,147
1912	██████████	249,675
1913	██████████	292,540



WATCHING BASEBALL --- MEWATA PARK

MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY

		PASSENGERS CARRIED
1909.....	4 cars.....17 miles.....	1,274,928
1911.....	30 ".....40 ".....	8,838,057
1912.....	57 ".....60 ".....	14,627,370
1913.....	72 ".....70 ".....	18,000,000

STREET PAVING

1910	██████████	12 miles
1911	██████████	22 "
1912	██████████	42 "
1913	██████████	54 "

CEMENT SIDEWALKS

1912	██████████	127 miles
1913	██████████	141 "

SEWERS

1911	██████████	110 miles
1912	██████████	138 "
1913	██████████	186 "

WATER MAINS

1911	██████████	147 miles
1912	██████████	165 "
1913	██████████	180 "

During the fall of 1913 drilling for oil on a systematic basis was commenced in the district to the south-west of Calgary, where surface indications of oil

deposits has been known to exist for the past twenty years. These drilling operations were conducted daily to may the 14th, 1914, when oil of a highly re-



C. P. R. DEMONSTRATION FARM, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

finest nature was discovered in the Dingman well in commercially paying quantities. Since this discovery a good deal of oil speculation has been rampant in this city, although the most conservative members of the community have decided to wait further drilling operations before committing themselves to investment. The well known British Oil Expert, Mr. Cunningham Craig, of London, was in Calgary at the time the oil

strike was made and expressed himself, through the columns of the press in the most optimistic manner of the result of the drilling. If the present indications are born out and the oil recently discovered in the Dingman well leads to the location of oil deposits in Southern Alberta, then Calgary will have solved its power question, and will be one of the great cities, made great by its natural resources.

FRIENDS FOR FORTY YEARS

By ADELBERT CLARK

Down the road of smiles and laughter,
Up the hill of love and tears,
With the winter coming after—
Merry months of all the years.
Once, the crimson of the roses
Burned upon her cheeks aglow,
As they walked among the posies,
Wedded many years ago.

They are lovers still forever
Climbing up the hills of strife;
Joys for them will never sever,
They are in the tune of life.
On her cheeks the roses beauty
All have faded long ago,
And the years of love and duty,
Bring the winter's wreaths of snow.

He is still the same dear lover
That she met upon the hill,
Where they watched the noisy plover
As he dipped a-down the rill.
Arm in arm they stand together,
Locks are white as winter's snow;
They have lived the summer weather,
Wedded many years ago.



Historical Sketch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen



ON December 1, 1873, eleven firemen of the old Erie Road met at Port Jarvis, New York, and organized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. One year later the First Annual Convention of the Order was held at Hornellsville, in the same state, twelve lodges being represented.

The Second Annual Convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind., in December, 1875, there being forty-six delegates present. There were at that time 900 members in the organization and twenty-nine lodges. It was at this convention that "protection" first became a part of the policy of the order.

The Third Annual Convention was held in St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1876, with forty-one delegates present, the number of lodges having increased to fifty. The efforts put forth in behalf of the adoption of an official organ constituted probably the most

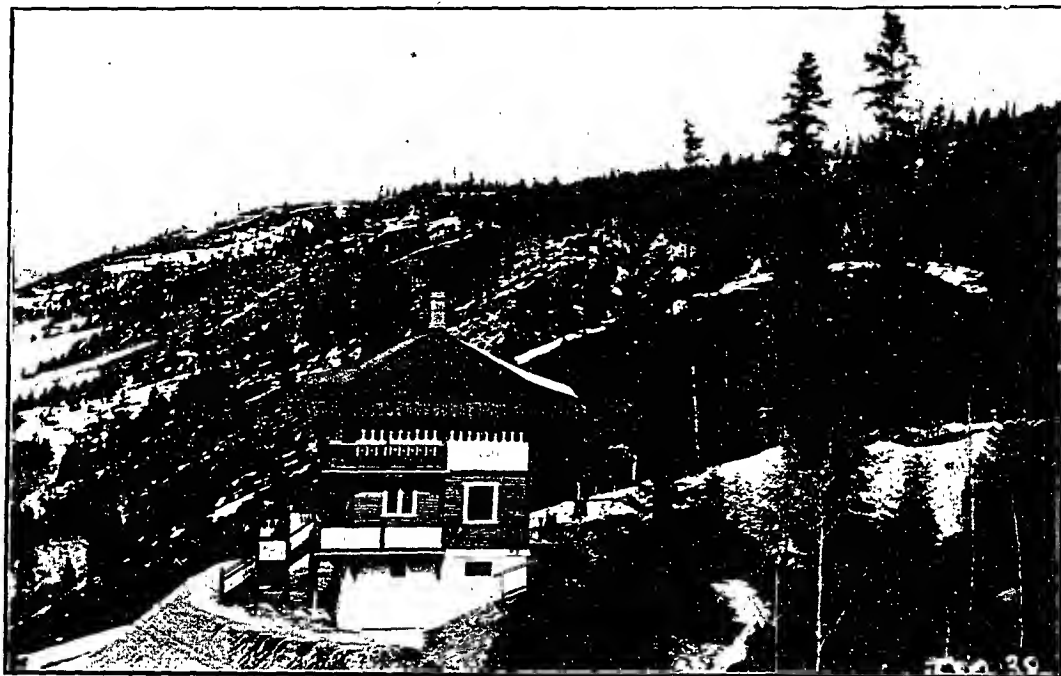


J. A. LEACH
Founder of the Brotherhood

important work of the Third Annual Convention. The question was submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership, which carried in favor of its establishment. The Brotherhood's first success in its work of protection was officially recognized at this convention when the Grand Secretary and Treasurer and members of the grievance committee were commended "for securing an increase of wages on the I. B. & W. road."

The fourth Annual Convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1877—the year of the great railroad strike. At that time the headquarters of the organization were located at Indianapolis, having been removed from Galion, Ohio, the former home of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer. There were then sixty lodges, but only forty-nine delegates reported at this convention. The membership of the Brotherhood had not increased as it did during the preceding year.

The young organization had suffered from the



One of the Swiss Villas Erected by C. P. R. for the Swiss Guides.

strike. Many of its members had been thrown out of employment and it was generally reported that spies and secret agents of the railroad companies were plying their despicable and insidious operations against its interests. As a result of the opposition of railroad officials many lodges had gone down, yet its faithful and fearless members stood shoulder to shoulder and kept to flag of the Brotherhood flying until the future brought relief.

A trade organization, known as the International Firemen's Union, having scarcely any fraternal or insurance features, had been instituted several years previous to the organization of the Brotherhood. This union had never levied an assessment on its members except for strikes, which, as a rule, were always failures. Notwithstanding this fact, however, several increases in wages stand to the credit of its efforts.

Resolutions were adopted at the Fourth Annual Convention inviting the



TIMOTHY SHEA
ASST. PRESIDENT

local branches of the International Firemen's Union to consolidate with our Brotherhood, its members to be exempted from paying initiation fees. These resolutions, however, did not bear fruit until after the Fifth Annual Convention, when the local branches of the International Firemen's Union amalgamated with our Brotherhood.

The establishment of a second degree in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to provide for the membership of firemen in its ranks was advocated somewhat generally by members of that order prior to the '77 strike. The matter was brought up at this convention, and after mature consideration it was decided that consolidation with the B. of L. E. was not desired, but that this Brotherhood would be glad to co-operate with the engineer's organization. With a view to that end a committee was appointed to visit the following convention of the B. of L. E. to solicit recognition but not consolidation.

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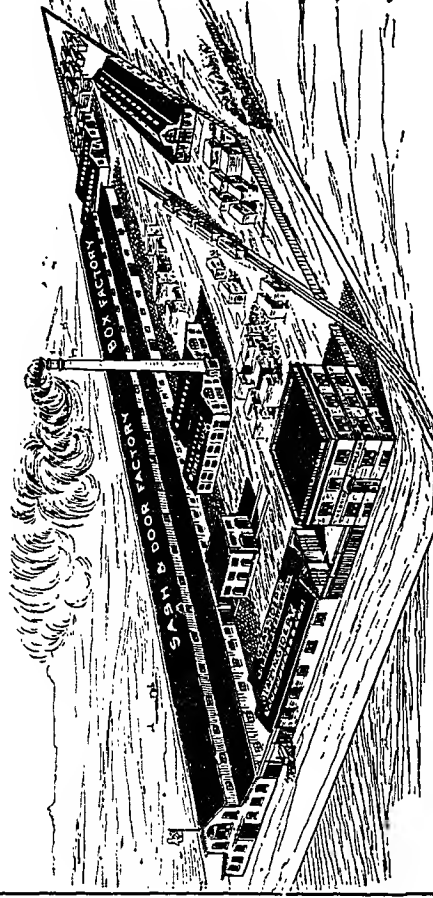
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RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO.

The Fifth Annual Convention was held in Buffalo, N. Y., in September, 1878, with fifty-one delegates and fifty-two lodges. Owing to the bitter antagonism of railroad officials, and the rather strained financial circumstances of a large proportion of its members, the Brotherhood had lost in lodges as well as in membership. The delegates had to face at this convention six death



C. V. MCLAUGHLIN
Vice-President

claims unpaid and the delinquency of a number of lodges. Owing to

these conditions it was decided to put an organizer to work whose salary was to be derived from charter fees of new lodges.

The Sixth Annual



ALBERT PHILLIPS
Vice-President

Convention was held in Chicago, Ill., in September, 1879. The Brotherhood's financial condition was even worse than the Fifth Annual Convention found it. It was evident that the members had not yet come to a proper realization of the fact that money was needed to maintain the organization up to a proper working standard. Notwithstanding these deplorable financial conditions, however, the Order had substantially increased in mem-

bership, which was no doubt for the most part attributable to the fact that the local branches of the International Firemen's Union had amalgamated with the



P. J. MCNAMARA
Vice-President



ARTHUR J. LOVELL
Vice-President



GEO. K. WARK
Vice-President



B. B. ROBERTSON
Vice-President

Brotherhood soon after the preceding convention (Fifth Annual) and that the Grand Organizer, assisted by members of the Order, had been rendering good service. Seventy-six lodges were reported at this convention—sixty-five of them being represented. So bitter was the continued opposition of railroad officials at this time—which in some



A. H. HAWLEY
General Secretary and Treasurer

sections of the country was resulting in the disbandment of lodges and the withdrawal of members—that it was decided in order to remove the cause of such opposition to eliminate the protective feature of the organization. With a view to this end a resolution was adopted ignoring strikes. This action on the part of the Sixth Annual Convention constitutes one of the



W. B. COREY
General Medical Examiner

condition of the Order to be more prosperous than it has even before, in the general increase of membership, in the organization of new lodges and accessions to the old ones, and we also find an increase of interest of the present members as regards general work of the Order and the manner in which it is performed."

specially notable events in our history.

The Seventh Annual Convention was held also in Chicago—September, 1880. Notwithstanding that at this convention only fifty-eight delegates were in attendance, the Brotherhood had during the preceding year made most satisfactory progress. In its report "the committee on general work" stated that they "find the present



J. J. LEAHY
Chaplain

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



S. A. BOONE



H. B. SMITH



E. A. BALL

But the financial condition of the organization was worse than ever, and steps were taken with a view to overcoming this trouble. Some of the recommendations included in the report of the "committee on general work" were that all assessments on death claims be paid within thirty days; that the Grand Secretary and Treasurer be placed under acceptable bond, and that three trustees be elected to examine his books. These recommendations were adopted and their becoming laws had much to do with changing the entire future of the organization for the better. For the purpose of meeting the indebtedness of the Brotherhood, it was decided at this convention to send subscription blanks to each lodge, accompanied by calls for donations.

The Eighth Annual Convention was held in Boston, September, 1881. The official reports showed an increase of eighteen lodges, although only fifty-one lodges were represented. The membership was represented. The membership was reported at this con-



vention as being 2,998. The total remittances to the Grand Lodge as reported for the preceding fiscal year amounted to \$21,346.85. With this sum all obligations had been met and the organization found itself free from debt for the first time.

The Ninth Annual Convention was held at Terre Haute, Indiana, September, 1882. The number of lodges represented was ninety-four, this being a net gain of twenty-three. The total membership reported at this convention was 5,125. For the preceding fiscal year the receipts of the Grand Lodge had reached the sum of \$43,681.25.

The Tenth Annual Convention was held at Denver, Colorado, September, 1883. One hundred and thirty lodges were represented at this convention, the total membership being 7,337. Receipts reported for the preceding fiscal year amounted to \$76,916.07.

The Eleventh Annual Convention was held in Toronto, Ontario, September, 1884. The number of lodges represented was 116; total membership, 12,246,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



A. I. KAUFFMAN



O. D. HOPKINS



C. J. GOFF

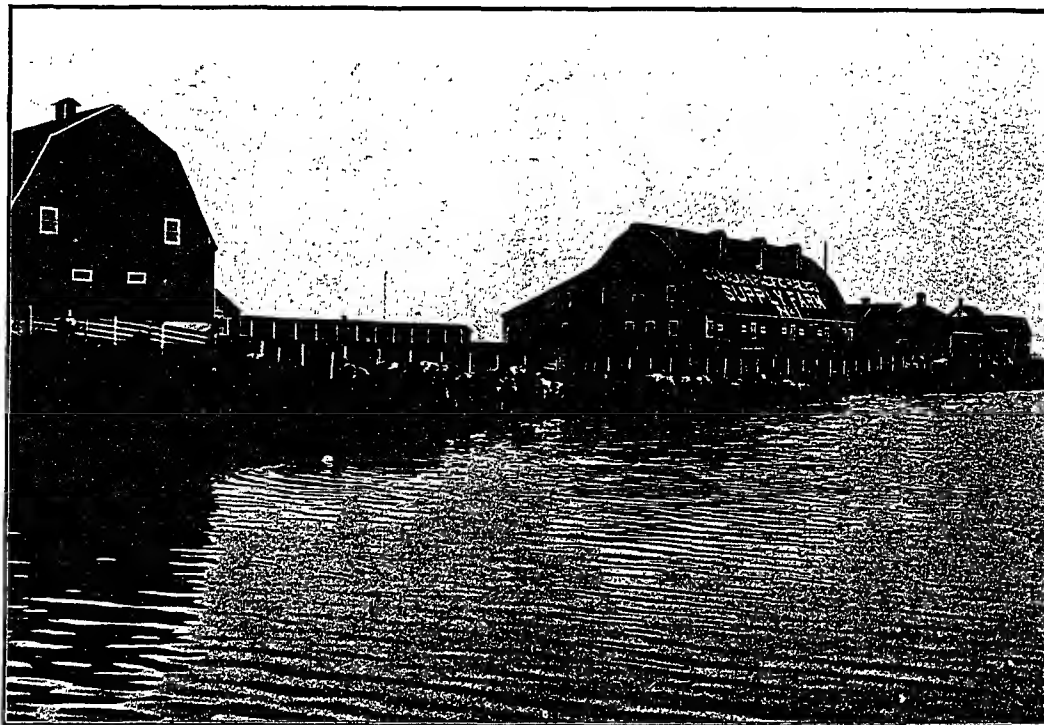
and total receipts, \$119,567.99. The question of classification of wages was discussed at this convention and a movement inaugurated through which the Brotherhood later on became a labor organization in every particular. The word "white" had not up to that time appeared in the constitution, as a qualification for membership, but was incorporated therein by this convention.

The Twelfth Annual Convention was held at Philadelphia, September, 1885. The membership at this time was 14,694. At this convention the Brotherhood discontinued its policy of "ignoring" strikes and again became a "labor" organization in the proper sense of the term. That the sentiment responsible for this change came from the rank and file and was met with much opposition by the officers is to be inferred from a perusal of the proceedings of this and preceding convention.



To organize labor in general the Order sent greetings, and the declaration was publicly made that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen would thereafter be counted with organizations of labor that were willing to fight for justice if necessary. The Grand Masters had been up to this time merely "figure-heads," whose sole duty was to "preside and preserve order" during sessions of the convention.

The Thirteenth Convention was held at Minneapolis, September, 1886. There were then 331 lodges in the organization, of which 256 were represented at this convention; the total membership at that time was 16,196. Up to this convention nearly all official authority had been invested in the Grand Secretary and Treasurer. The report of the Grand Master to the Thirteenth Convention, however, showed the large amount of work the preceding convention had assigned to that officer, and also gave



C. P. R. SUPPLY FARM, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

evidence of the fact that for the first time the Grand Master had been in fact as well as in name the Chief Executive of the organization. The Thirteenth Annual Convention has been termed the first great "labor" convention of the organization. Details of adjustment of grievances and advances in wages constituted interesting parts of the Grand Master's report. The Grand Secretary and Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the preceding year to have been \$288,920.88. This was the last annual convention of our Brotherhood, the next being the First Biennial, which was held two years later.

The First Biennial Convention was held at Atlanta, Ga., September, 1888. There were at this time 383 lodges in the Order, with a total membership of 18,278. The number of lodges represented at this convention was 248. The receipts of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer for the twenty-three months,

which his report covered, amounted to \$731,595.09, the disbursements being \$741,585.67.



H. L. MCKIDD
CHIEF SURGEON WESTERN LINES C.P.R.

One of the most trying ordeals through which our Brotherhood has had to pass occurred during the years 1888-1889, namely, the great strike on the C., B. & Q. R. R., which began on February 27, 1888, and was not declared off until January 7, 1889. Immediately upon entering on this strike it became necessary to levy assessments to sustain the men who were fighting for their rights, and while our membership responded nobly to the call for financial assistance the long duration of the struggle made these assessments so burdensome as to cause thousands of members to become delinquent. Notwithstanding that the Brotherhood was not directly victorious in this struggle, and regardless of the great finan-

cial cost to the noble brothers who stood by their fellow workers, the upbuilding of the Order proceeded



thereafter with greater strides than ever before in its history.

The second Biennial Convention was held at San Francisco, California, September, 1890. Up to this time the number of lodges had increased to 427—the total membership of the organization being 18,657. Two hundred and twenty-one lodges were represented by regular delegates at the San Francisco convention and thirty-five lodges by proxy. The report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer for the two fiscal years, 1889 and 1890, shows the receipts to have been \$901,444.46, and the disbursements \$874,942.41.

The Third Biennial Convention was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1892. At this time the Brotherhood had 488 lodges, with an aggregate membership of 25,967—a gain of 7,310 over and above expulsions, withdrawals and deaths for the two fiscal years of 1891 and 1892. The report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer to this

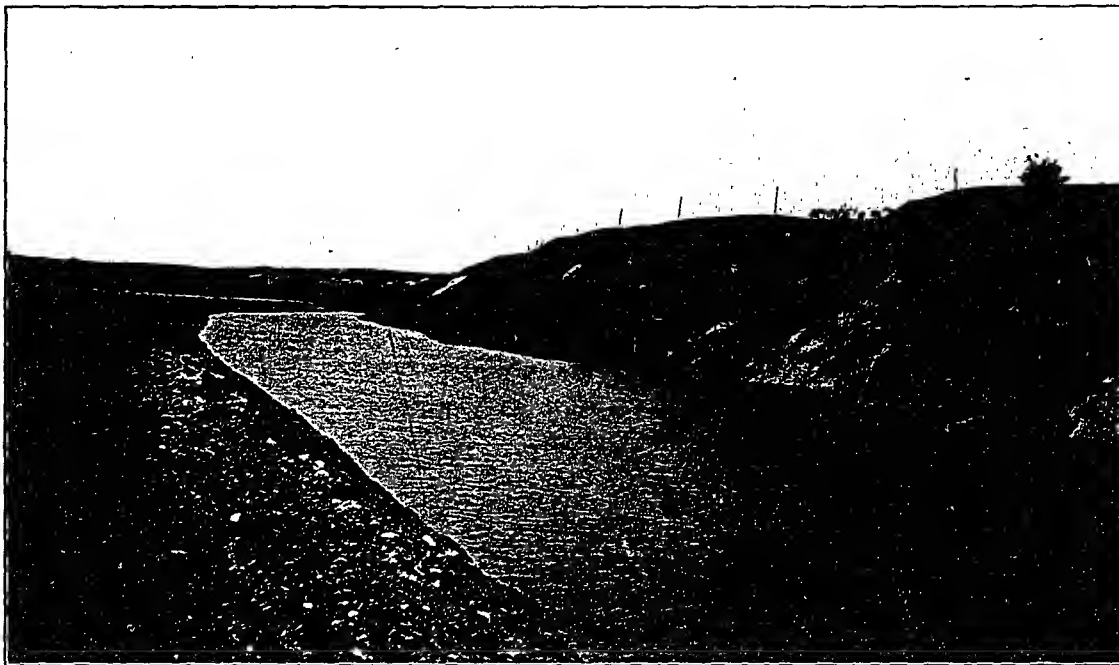
convention showed the receipts for these two fiscal years to have been \$864,388.01, and disbursements, \$875,732.33. At this convention 329 delegates responded to the roll call.



L. S. MCKIDD
LOCAL MEDICAL EXAMINER OF 635 AND 205

The Fourth Biennial Convention was held at Harrisburg, Pa., September, 1894. At the time this convention met there were 519 lodges in the organization, although the records show but 185 delegates present. The total membership of the Order at that time was 26,508. The receipts for the two fiscal years 1893 and 1894 were \$1,201,848.12, and the disbursements, \$1,176,152.55.

The Fifth Biennial Convention was held at Galveston, Texas, in September, 1896. At the time of its convening the number of lodges had decreased from 519 to 507, and the membership from 26,508 to 22,461. This was brought about by the strike of the American Railway Union against the



C. P. R. IRRIGATION CANAL

Pullman Company during the 1894, in which a large number of our members became involved. The receipts for the two fiscal years, 1895 and 1896, were \$740,708.09, and the disbursements \$805,540.83.

The Sixth Biennial Convention was held at Toronto, Canada, in September, 1898. The Grand Secretary and Treasurer in the opening of his report to this convention said :

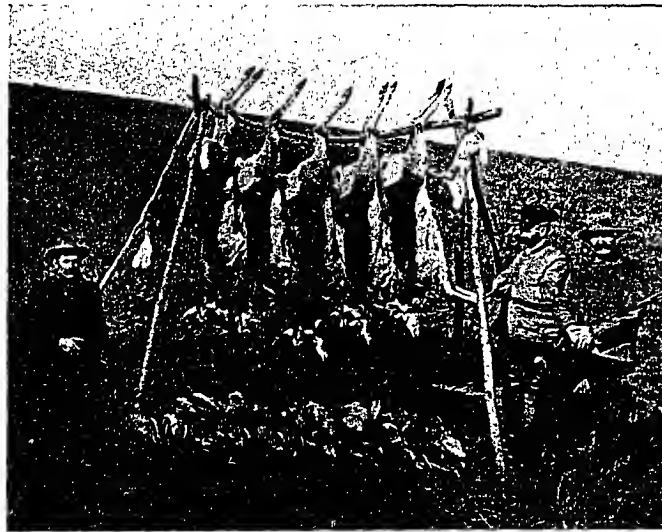
"We have emerged from a financial depression of more than four years constant pressure in a manner that cannot but reflect credit upon the strength and stability of our organization. A body of workingmen less earnest, less determined, must have succumbed to

the excessive strain to which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was subjected during the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897."

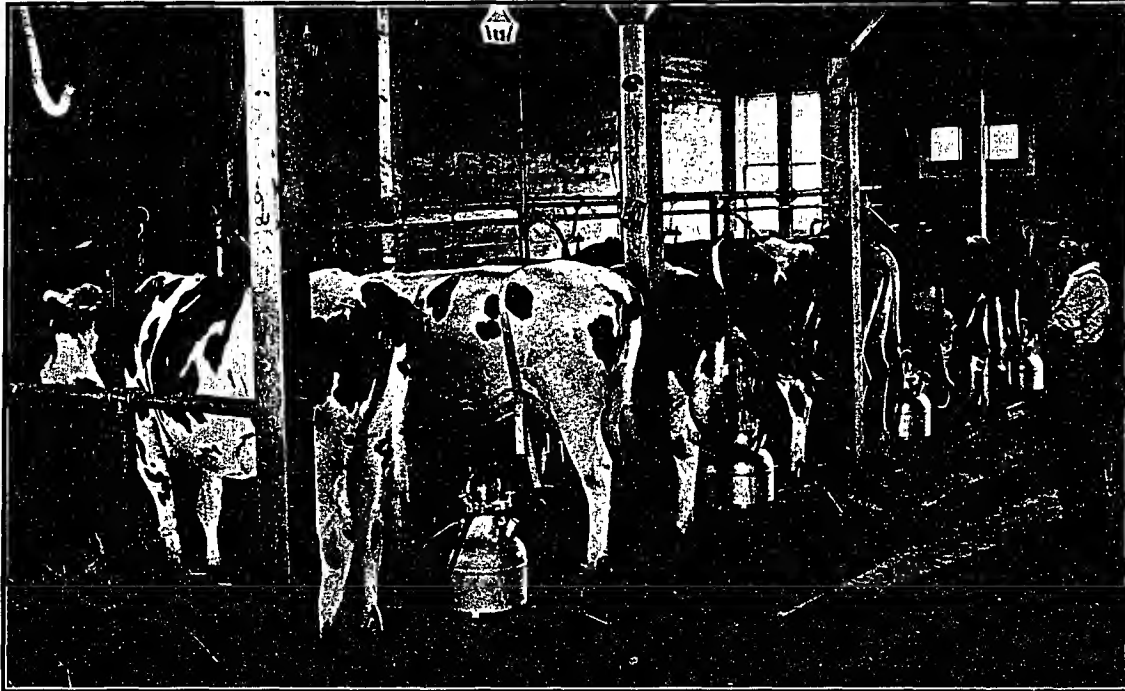
Our lodges had by this time increased in number to 538 and our membership to 27,039. The receipts for the two fiscal years, 1897 and 1898, were \$842,448.06, and the disbursements \$804,373.63.

The legal representative of the Brotherhood prior to the Sixth Biennial Convention had been Mr. Thomas W. Harper, who was not a member of the order. Up to that time the Grand Master appointed the legal representative. At this con-

vention the office of General Counsel was made elective and Bro. J. H. Murphy, of Lodge 77, was elected



SOME OF ALBERTA'S GAME



MILKING BY POWER.

for the ensuing term beginning January 1, 1899.

The Seventh Biennial Convention was held at Des Moines, Iowa, in September, 1900. At this time our membership had increased to 36,084, a gain of more than 9,000 members during the two fiscal years 1899-1900, the number of lodges having increased to 569. There were 339 delegates present at this convention. The receipts for the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 were \$1,061,822.83, and the disbursements \$1,053,727.48.

At this convention the following resolutions were adopted :

"That if there is a reputable physician appointed by the worthy Grand Master and Grand Secretary and Treasurer to pass upon all applications

for membership before they are admitted into the Order."

Also :

"That if there is a reputable physician in the order that he be appointed Grand Medical Examiner."

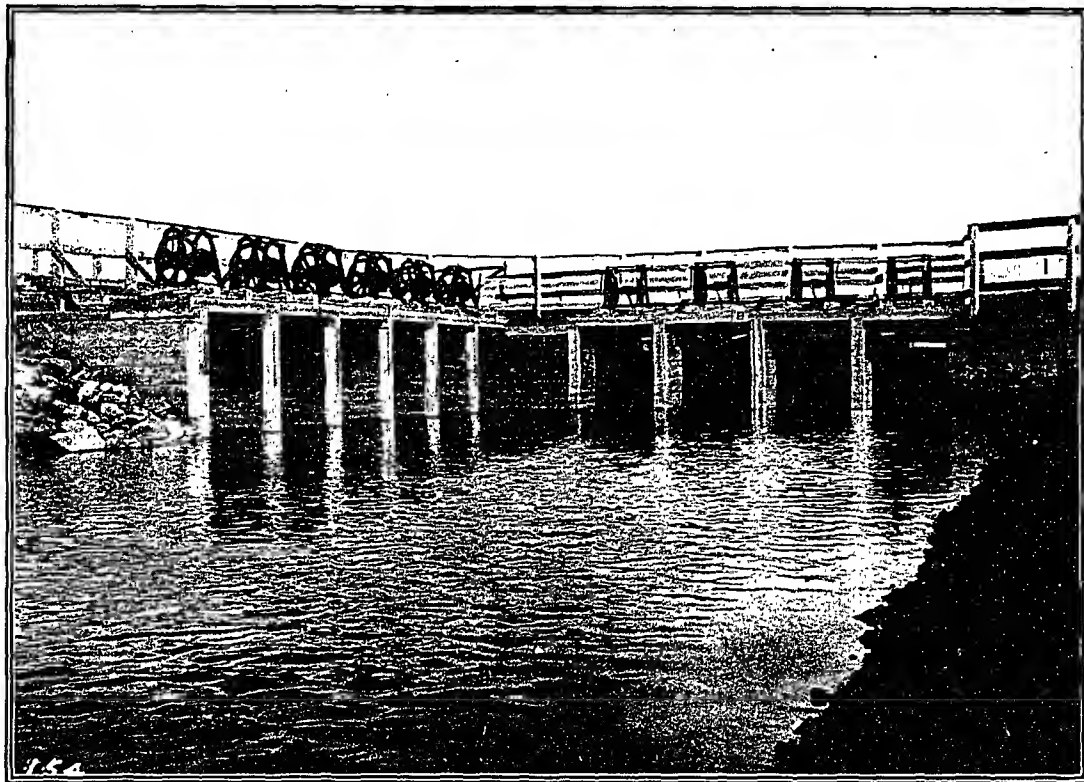
In accordance with the foregoing resolutions Grand Master F. P. Sargent and Grand Secretary and Treasurer F. W. Arnold appointed Bro. W. B. Watts, of Lodge 240, Jackson, Mich., as Grand Medical Examiner, who took up his official duties on May 1, 1901.

The Eighth Biennial Convention was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in

September, 1902. Our membership had by this time reached 43,376, a net gain in two years of 7,292 ;



A DAY'S SHOOTING IN ALBERTA.

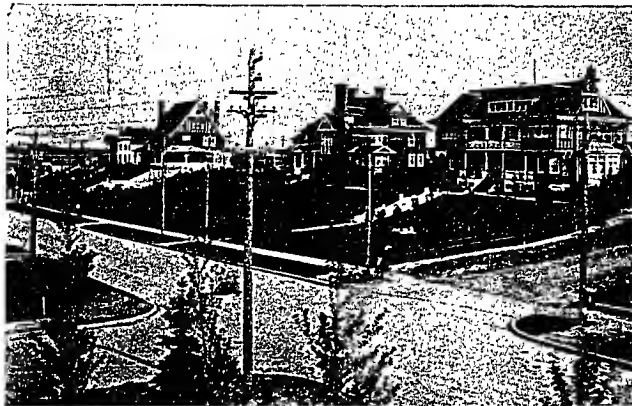


HEAD GATES C. P. R. MAIN CANAL

while the number of lodges had increased to 612, a gain of 43 in the same period. The receipts for the two fiscal years 1901 and 1902 were \$1,446,132.65, and the disbursements \$1,338,939.50.

At this convention the office of Grand Medical Examiner was made elective instead of appointive, and Bro. W. B. Watts was elected for the ensuing term.

The Ninth Biennial Convention was held at Buffalo, N.Y., in September, 1904. Our total membership was then 54,434, a gain of 11,058, while the number of lodges was 660, showing an increase of 48 during the two preceding years. The receipts for the two fiscal years 1903 and 1904 were \$1,966,213.63, and the disbursements \$1,814,031.05. At this convention a law was enacted providing for the discontinuance of proxy representation.



The number of lodges represented at conventions prior to the Tenth Biennial Convention was not necessarily limited to the number of delegates attending these conventions, for up to and including the Ninth Biennial Convention the constitution provided for

representation by proxy and many lodges were so represented at that and preceding conventions. Under the law a delegate could represent not to exceed two lodges by proxy, which, with his own, made three, the greatest number of lodges that one delegate could represent. The Ninth Biennial Convention when repealing this law provided thereafter each lodge would be would be re-

presented by a delegate of its own, whose expenses and per diem as such would be paid out of the general fund of the organization, so that at the following convention, Milwaukee, 1906, the exact number of lodges



BALMY DAYS IN THE HAY

represented was shown by the number of delegates present.

The Tenth Biennial Convention was held at Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1906. Our membership had increased to 58,849—a gain of 4,415 during the two preceding years—while the number of lodges had increased to 699, a gain of 39 lodges during the same period. The receipts from all funds, except the receiving fund (moneys not applied), for the two fiscal years were \$2,186,841.99, while the disbursements from all funds, except receiving fund (moneys not applied), were \$2,009,759.67.

The Tenth Biennial Convention marked an epoch in the history of the Brotherhood. It was at this convention that it fully accepted the added responsibilities which its own progress involved and by the addition of the word "Enginemen" to its former title declared itself to be in name as well as in fact an organization existing for the protection and promotion of the interests of locomotive engineers as well as of firemen and hostlers. While through the change which the Eighth Biennial Convention (Chattanooga, 1902,) had made in its preamble the Order recognized officially the right of engineers to hold membership in its ranks and to expect industrial protection from it,

it had not decided to assume a name consistent with those professions until the Tenth Biennial Convention.

During the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, we paid out for the relief of the suffering and needy the sum of \$1,799,229.17. On June 1, 1908, we had in our Grand Lodge treasury a sum aggregating \$739,568.68.

The Eleventh Biennial Convention was held at Columbia, Ohio, commencing September 14th and concluding October 10th, 1908. Our membership at the conclusion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, was 66,408, a net gain of 7,559 in the two preceding years. Our lodges had increased in numbers to 745; a gain of 46 during the same period. The receipts for the two fiscal years, 1907 and 1908, were \$2,564,865.31; the disbursements for the same period were \$2,340,348.24.

Some very important legislation was enacted by this convention.

It changed the convention month from September to June.

It changed the fiscal year to begin January 1st and end December 31st.

It changed the collection of assessments from quarterly to monthly and fixed a flat premium rate of



FARM IN ALBERTA

\$1.10 per thousand per month for each of the five classes of insurance.

It also established a Reserve Beneficiary Fund for the purpose of protecting the insurance contracts of the Brotherhood, six per cent. of the beneficiary assessments collected to be used in building up said fund until same reached the sum of \$500,000.

It provided for the setting aside of four per cent. of all beneficiary assessments for the payment of the expenses of the Beneficiary Department.

It also provided for the establishment and maintenance of a "Benevolent Fund for the purpose of paying disapproved beneficiary claims when such payment was authorized by the Board of Directors or the convention," empowering the Board of Directors to take up, investigate and dispose of all such beneficiary claims, and making provision for the establishment of such fund by levying assessments on all beneficiary members in such amounts as should be determined by the President and General Secretary and Treasurer.

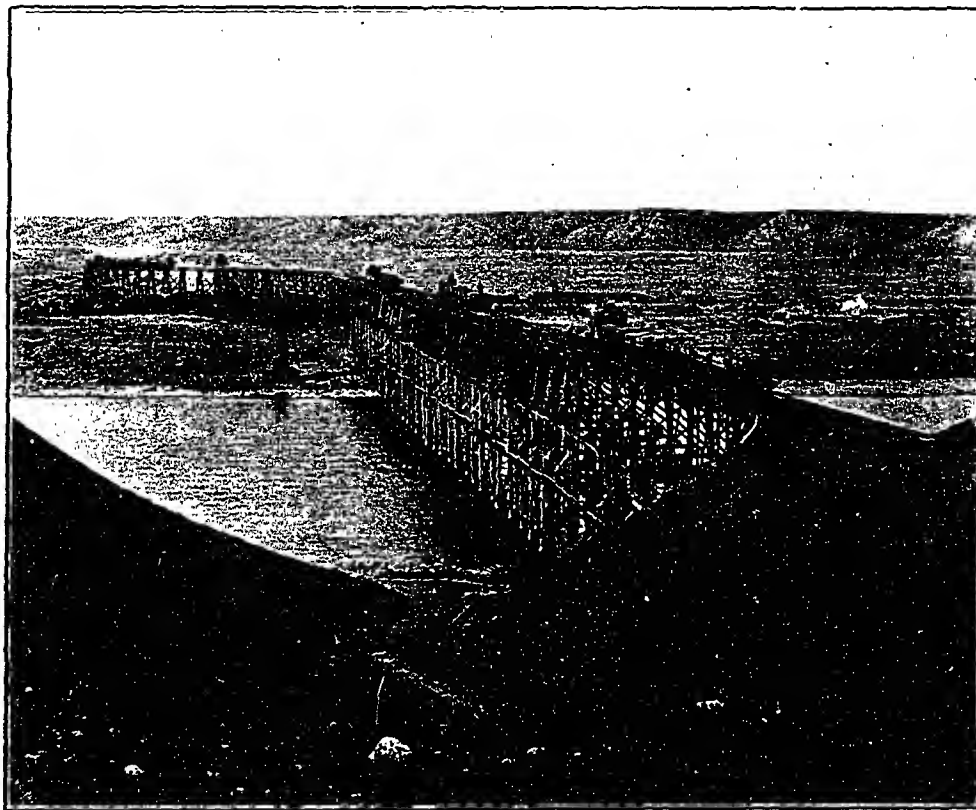
A change was made in the titles of the Grand Lodge officers, as follows: That of Grand Master to President; the office of Assistant President was created; the title of Vice Grand Masters was changed to Vice-Presidents; the Grand Secretary and Treasurer

to General Secretary and Treasurer; Grand Medical Examiner to General Medical Examiner, and the Board of Directors, consisting of seven members, was created to supersede the Grand Executive Board and Board of Grand Trustees.

The titles of subordinate lodge officers were changed as follows: The title of Master was changed to President; Past Master to Past President; Vice Master to Vice-President; Secretary to Recording Secretary; Collector to Financial Secretary. For the purpose of securing better organization in the South the appointment was authorized of a special organizer to carry on the work under the supervision of the Grand Lodge.

A Correspondence School was established for the technical education of our members, same to be self-sustaining and to be conducted at tuition rates representing the lowest actual cost of its operation and maintenance. The Eleventh Biennial Convention provided that these schools be placed under the supervision of the Editor and Manager of the Magazine.

Albert Fox, Secretary-Treasurer of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineer and Firemen of Great Britain, attended this convention as fraternal delegate from that organization, and the convention



IRRIGATION DAM AT BASSANO, ALBERTA

elected President W. S. Carter fraternal delegate to represent our Brotherhood at the convention of that society in Great Britain in May, 1909. The conventions of the British organization were at this time triennial.

The Twelfth Biennial Convention was held in St. Paul, Minn., commencing on Monday, June 6, 1910, and concluding June 25, 1910.

The fiscal year having been changed at the Eleventh Biennial Convention to make it co-extensive with the calendar year (thus beginning January 1st and ending December 31st), the reports of officers were made to the Twelfth Biennial Convention for the one and one-half fiscal years, viz., for the half year commencing July 1, 1908, and ending December 31, 1908 (being the interval between the termination of the fiscal year under the old law and the beginning of the fiscal year under the new law), and for the entire year of 1909. Hence the reports of the officers to the Twelfth Biennial Convention covered a period of eighteen months.

The total membership at the close of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1909, was 65,315, showing a decrease of 1,093 for this eighteen-months period. During the same period the lodges had increased to

789, a gain of forty-five for the eighteen months.

The various funds showed receipts for that period as follows: Beneficiary Fund \$1,714,808.52; General fund, \$308,750.03; Protective Fund, \$39,376.01; Benevolent Fund, \$143,801.36. Total \$2,206,735.92.

The disbursements from the various funds for that period were as follows: Beneficiary fund (including amounts transferred to the Beneficiary Expense and Beneficiary Reserve Funds), \$1,227,541.89; General Fund, \$415,326.78; Protective Fund, \$26,960.55; Benevolent Fund, \$133,167.70. Total \$1,802,996.92.

Amongst the important legislation enacted by the Twelfth Biennial Convention were laws providing

That thereafter Grand Lodge convention would meet triennially instead of biennially; and that future conventions would be numbered from the first held by the Brotherhood, the next convention (the first triennial) to be therefore officially known as the Twentysixth convention.

That a Special Building Committee be appointed, consisting of the International President, General Secretary and Treasurer, Editor and Manager of the Magazine, General Counsel and Board of Directors to act as legal representatives of the Brotherhood to select plans, fix cost and have general supervision of



RESIDENCE OF W. H. CUSHING

the erection of a headquarters building; said committee to have full authority to negotiate with cities making propositions for the permanent location of same, to select city therefor, to enter into contracts obligating such city to live up to its proposals and to have charge of all other matters that might arise in carrying such plan to a successful conclusion.

That special organizers—not to exceed six in number—be appointed by the assistant President upon approval of the International President to work under the direction of the Assistant President and to be assigned to duty where their services would be most needed—the personnel of this organizing force to be changed at the discretion of the Assistant President with the approval of the International President.

That beginning with the December, 1910, issue * our Official Directory should contain the official titles, names and addresses of the chairman, secretaries and treasurers of State Legislative Boards.

That in addition to the index that is published every six months the Magazine contain an index in each issue.

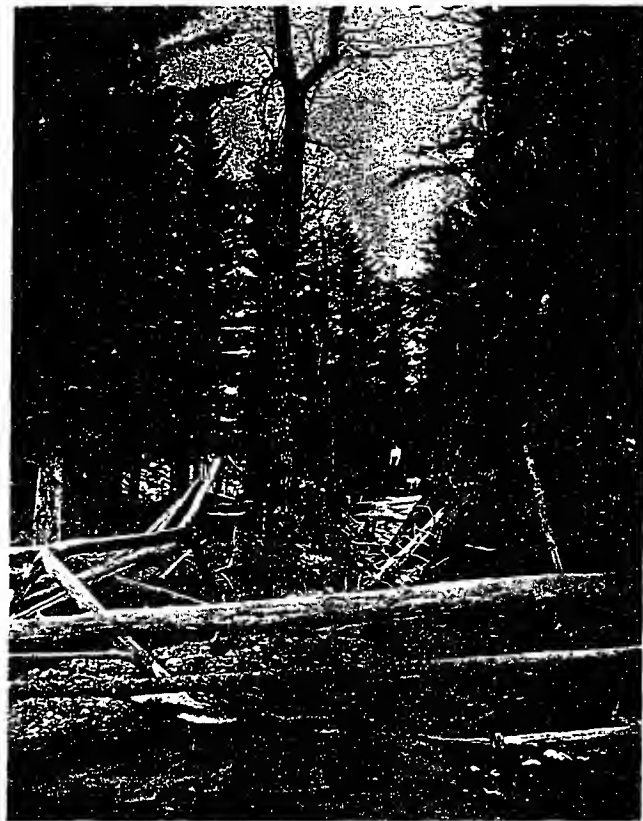
The work of preparing lesson papers and organizing the Correspondence Schools was not completed until April 15, 1910, on which date the schools were

opened for the enrollment of students. At the beginning of the Twelfth Biennial Convention but fifteen students had been enrolled. After considerable discussion as to the merits of the Correspondence School proposition the following recommendation of the Constitution and By-laws Committee was adopted :

“That the matter of arranging for the operation of the Brotherhood Correspondence School be referred to a committee, said committee to be composed of the International President, General Secretary and Treasurer, General Counsel, Manager of the School and members of the Board of Directors, with authority to make the best arrangements possible in the interest of the members of the Brotherhood.”

At a meeting of that committee held at Grand Lodge headquarters on October 20, 1910, it was shown that although the schools had been extensively advertised only 38 scholarship contracts had been received up to that time. With this showing they—the committee—concluded that the schools could not be made sustaining and instructed the Manager of the Schools (the Editor and Manager of the Magazine) to close them up by January 15, 1911, which was done.

This convention appropriated the sum of \$15,000



A SCENE IN BOWNESS PARK

for the Home for Aged and Disabled Railroad Employees at Highland Park, Ill.

Albert Fox, Secretary-Treasurer of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen of Great Britain, who represented that organization as fraternal delegate at the Eleventh Biennial Convention, was present to represent it in that capacity at this convention also, and Assistant President Charles A. Wilson was chosen as fraternal delegate to represent our Brotherhood at the next convention of the British organization. Brother Wilson died October 24, 1910, and Brother Timothy Shea, who succeeded him as Assistant President, served as fraternal delegate to the following triennial convention of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen of Great Britain, which was to have been held in May, 1912, but was postponed to June of the same year. At this convention the British Society decided to hold its conventions annually thereafter instead of triennially.

Our Brotherhood has continued to grow and prosper, its membership at the opening of this the Twenty-sixth Convention being practically 90,000.



JOHN F. McNAMEE
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

WHY DO WE FORGET?

When friends have done the loving deed
Or reach the kindly hand,
Or given help in time of need,
Why do we sometimes stand
And check the flowing of the tears
And keep the lips firm set
Till love, indifference appears?
Oh, why do we forget?

Do we forget? "Oh, no! Oh, no!
The kindly deed we keep
Within our hearts where'er we go,
Or waking or asleep."
Then why not say the thankful word
And let the teardrops flow?
And show the depths within us stirred?
Oh, why dissemble so?





RESIDENCE OF T. J. S. SKINNER

THE LADIES' SOCIETY---ITS GROWTH AND PROGRESS

by MAUDE E. MOORE, Grand President



HEN requested to write something about our order for the Convention Souvenir, I was at a loss to know what subject to write about.

The first lodges and how their organization came about was worn threadbare. I felt as though every member would just look at the heading and then turn from it with the exclamation "The same old story."

I wanted to write something that would interest every member. After a little thought it occurred to me to tell them something about the growth of the order.

This I will do as briefly as possible.

First, the Grand Lodge officers were appointed in the year 1891 by our late Grand Counselor, F. P. Sargent. At



Maude E. Moore
Grand President

this time Sister Ball was appointed Grand President, and Sister Moore, Grand Secretary and Treasurer. We had thirteen lodges, eleven working under our laws, and two working under laws framed by themselves, viz., Phillipsburg and Susquehanna.

The newly appointed Grand President instructed the Grand Secretary and Treasurer to those thirteen lodges, asking them to come in under our new charter. Six lodges only responded to this appeal. Of

those six, Good Endeavor 1, Queen of the West 2, Garfield 8, and Helpmate 10 still retained their original number and standing. Grand Rapids, Mich.; Delphos, Ohio; West Oakland, Cal.; Meadville, Pa., disbanded, but since have again taken up the work.



Sadie E. Schoenell
Grand Vice-President



Sarah M. Ball
Grand Past President



MARY E. DUBOIS
GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.

We had not one dollar in the treasury at this time.

The first convention met in Cincinnati, Ohio, in September, 1892. We had fifteen lodges, a membership of 263, cash in treasury \$247.77, delegates present 7.

The second convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., in September, 1894. Fifteen lodges had been added to our number, four disbanded, membership 534, showing an increase of 301; cash balance \$310.61. At this convention Sister Leach was elected Grand President.

The third convention met at Galveston, Texas, in September, 1896, with a delegation of twenty-one. Thirty-four new lodges had been added to our number and ten disbanded, with a membership of 900, an increase of 366, and a cash balance of \$810.03.

The fourth convention met at Toronto, Canada, September, 1898, with a delegation of thirty-six. Forty-seven lodges were organized and eleven disbanded during the two years. Our membership was 1,530, showing an increase of

630. At this convention we had a cash balance of \$730.89.

Even at this early date some of our "Big Ten" lodges of today stood first. At that time we reported only the five highest. They stood Holly 70, membership 85; Headlight 16, membership 42; Hazel 3, membership 38; Easter Lily 59, membership 34. Our late worthy Grand President, Sister Sargent, was elected at this convention.

Our Insurance Department was in its infancy and up to this date, was not compulsory. Only 362 members belonged, with a treasury of only \$119.00, but at this convention a resolution was passed that it be compulsory and that all business connected with insurance be transacted through the Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

The fifth convention met at Des Moines, Iowa, in September, 1900, with a delegation of fifty-six, 117 new lodges having been added, and only four disbanded. Our membership numbered at this convention, 2,622, an increase



Harries M. Daniel
Grand Medical Examiner

Grand Executive Board



Elizabeth Tioux



Lou Killion



Stena Ward

of 1,092 over the previous convention, with a cash balance of \$1,065.31 in the general treasury. In the Insurance Department a balance of \$114.15 was shown, eleven claims of \$100.00 each having been paid out during the two years.

At this convention Sister Moore, Grand Secretary and Treasurer resigned, and Sister Dempwolf, Oneonta, N.Y., was elected to that office.

The sixth convention met at Chattanooga, Tenn., in September, 1902. We went into this convention with a delegation of 66 and a membership of 4,432, which showed an increase of 810

members. During that term of two years much trouble came into our Order, through the death of our Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Sister Dempwolf.



The same was adjusted after much worry and trouble through the efforts of our late Grand Counsellor, Bro. F. P. Sargent. At this time our present Grand Secretary, Sister DuBois, was appointed to fill the vacancy

until this convention met, when Sister DuBois was elected Grand Secretary and Treasurer. A resolution was passed at this meeting that all \$100.00 policies be raised to \$200.00. Our insurance claims within the last two years amounted to \$3,000.00, leaving a balance in the Insurance Department of \$4,415.00. Doctor Watt was appointed Grand

Medical Examiner, and Maude E. Moore was elected Grand Vice-President at this convention.

The seventh convention was held at Buffalo, N. Y.,

Board of Grand Trustees



Elizabeth Smith



May Henderson



Lillton Youngs

in September, 1904, with a delegation of 90, membership 4,547, an increase of 115; lodges organized, 43; disbandments, 20; insurance paid out, \$12,000.00, showing a balance in insurance funds of \$13,787.00; general balance, \$5,503.99. At this convention it was carried to have insurance funds separate. Our treasury showed a marked increase, although our increase in membership was low. Doctor Watt was elected as Medical Examiner at this convention.

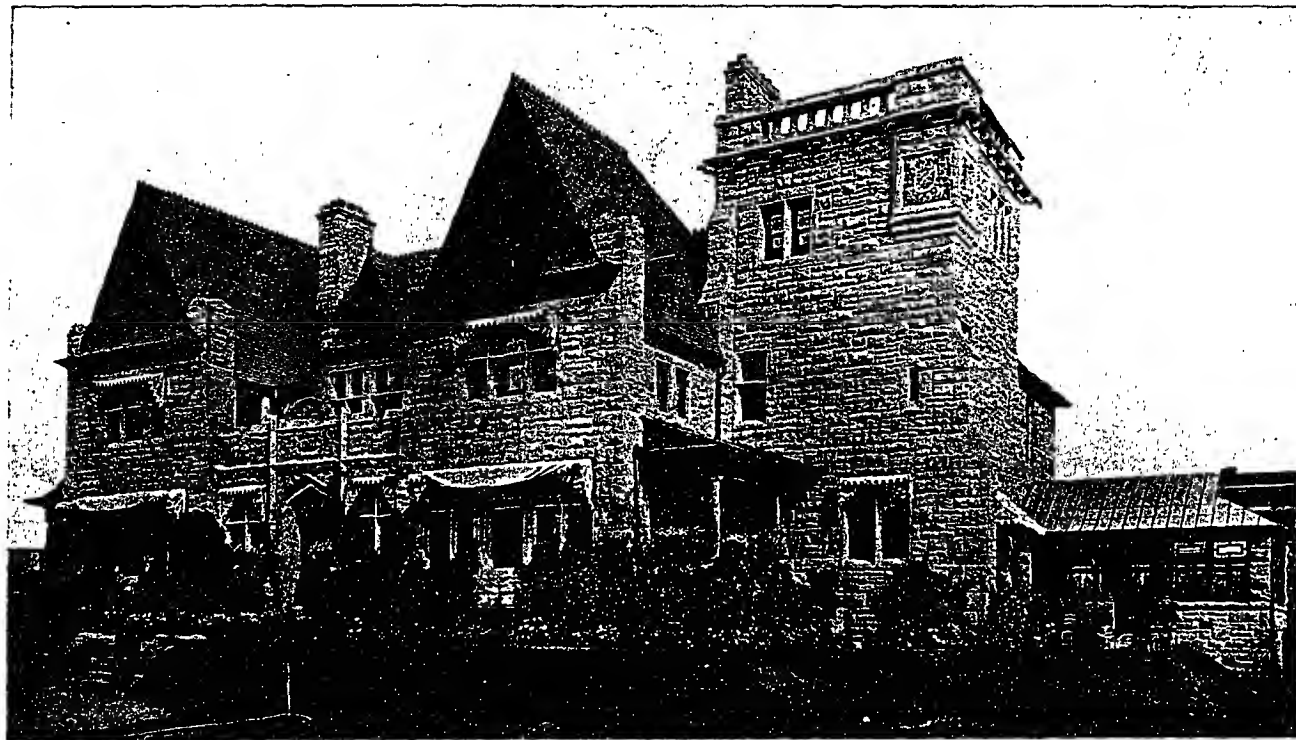
The eighth convention met at Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1906, with a delegation of one hundred and four. Our total membership was 5,057, an increase of 510. There were forty lodges organized and 19 disbanded. The insurance claims paid out amounted to \$12,000.00, balance in Insurance Fund, \$27,575.00. The balance in the General Fund was \$11,922.00.

The ninth convention met at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1908. At this convention a wave of sadness was over all, our worthy Grand Counsellor, Frank P. Sargent, having passed away just before we convened. We all realized we had parted with one whom we could ill afford to lose. At this convention we had 119 delegates, with a membership of 5,995, showing an increase of 938. Insurance paid, \$15,800.00;

balance in Insurance Fund, \$44,889.00; balance in General Fund, \$14,950.00; lodges organized 50, disbanded 15.

The tenth convention met at St. Paul, Minn., in June, 1910. At this convention we were once more called upon to mourn the loss of a tried and true member, Mother Leach, Past Grand President, who passed away at Omaha, en route to the convention. She was indeed missed. Her loving ways and kindly interest in all was missed by the delegates at large who met her from time to time, she having attended all conventions. At this meeting our delegation was 131; membership 6,396, increase of 401; lodges organized, 37; disbanded, 7; insurance claims paid for eighteen months, \$16,366.00; balance in Insurance Fund, December, 1909, \$58,968.00; balance in General Fund, \$17,141.00. At this convention our late worthy Grand President, Sister Sargent, was called away on account of the serious illness of her brother.

We come into our approaching convention at Washington with a membership of nearly ten thousand with a balance in the Insurance Fund of \$100,468.27, and a balance in the General Fund of \$20,799.58.



RESIDENCE OF P. BURNS, THE WESTERN CATTLE KING

I am sure there is not a member that has followed us year by year in this little sketch, who does not feel a thrill of pride at our growth and financial standing. It has been slow, but we feel now that our pathway is easy and with very little effort we can double our membership. At this

OUR HEROES

Now that we've scattered the flowers of May
Over the graves of the blue and the gray—
Over the graves where the women weep,
Over the mounds where the heroes sleep—
Now let us turn to the graves of those
Who have lived and died in their overclothes.

Are they not heroes; have they not died
Under their engines, side by side?
Have they not stood by the throttle and brake
And gone down to death for their passengers' sake?
Calm, undisturbed is the peaceful repose
Of the men who have died in their overclothes.



Agnes G. Strong
Magazine Editress



convention we are called upon to mourn the loss of our late worthy Grand President, who died while in the discharge of her duties. We will miss her from her accustomed place which she had filled for so many years, and we will miss her kindly welcome which was extended to all.

We would not take from the soldier's grave,
Not even the blades of grass that wave,
Nor would we ask you to hand us down
A single star from the soldier's crown;
All honor to them—but forget not those
Who have lived and died in their overclothes.

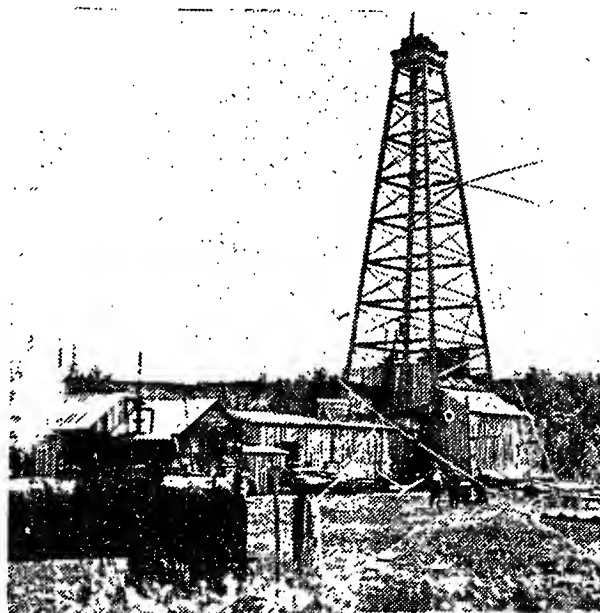
When the moon's cold rays grow dim and pale
And the lightening leaps o'er the glistening rail,
When the sharp sleet furrows each eager face,
As over the mountains and hills they chase;
Ah! dreary, indeed, are the battles of those
Who have fought and fell in their overclothes.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WESTERN CANADA

by *Norman Rankin*



HE stamping ground, a comparatively few years ago, of vast and uncounted herds of buffalo—the happy home today of a prosperous and contented nation—such is the progress of Western Canada within the memory of many men still living. Only the unimaginative, only those who cannot grasp the romance of commonplace things, can assert that a new country has no history. Battles and kings, the rise of dynasties and the fall of empires, its chronicles may lack; but they are none the less inspiring because they trace the evolution of civilized communities from primeval blackness, and testify how the unconquerable courage of men has wrested these far-stretching plains from the unknown, charted and explored them, bridged them with railways, created wide productive agricultural areas and reared great cities where

formerly stood only stockaded trading posts.

“Behind the squaw’s light birch canoe
The steamer rocks and raves,
And city lots are staked for sale
Above old Indian graves.”



We call them bygone days; but only for comparison. A middle-aged man’s life would easily span the years that have elapsed since the first old-timer came into the west. If the figures of that period could be marshalled into procession, they would make a pageant far more instructive than the costume-pageants that have been so popular a pageant of progress. First,

the Indian, in his gay trappings and war-paint; then the missionaries, who tried to win the Indians from the arts of ware-fare by putting into his hands the chief instrument of the art of peace, the ploughshare—

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brave old Father Lacombe, the French-Canadian Catholic missionary, who came west amongst the Crees and Blackfeet while the nineteenth century was still in the fifties, or John MacDougall, the pioneer Methodist, who left civilization and its comforts for work on the far prairies not so many years later; then the Hudson's Bay Company traders, descendants of that famous "Company of Adventurers of England" who received their charter from the hands of Charles II of England and traded into the Hudson's Bay and the hinterland beyond before the seventeenth century was ended, and who have traded ever since; these built their little forts, and armed them and defended them with palisades, and bartered with the friendly Indians and reasoned with the hostile Indians. Then came the Royal North-West Mounted Police, those scarlet-coated riders of the plains who carried law and respect for the law into lawless districts and made the letters "R.N.W.M.P.," the symbol and certainty of justice in the two thousand mile stretch of unexplored land between the head of Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast; and about the same time came the first old-timers—the pioneers, the homesteaders, the adventurous land seekers of the early eighties, with prairie schooner or Red River wagon (the peculiarity of which

was that it contained not one piece of metal, but was built entirely of wood) containing all their household goods, with the pots and pans clattering from the sides and with their few colts and calves running on behind. A hard life they had at first, what with their distance from everything that made life worth living, the obstacles with which they had to contend, the difficulties they encountered in making a living, and the terrors they were still in from attack by red men or, as indeed happened, the rising of half-breeds.

A new era opened with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway about this time. The prairies were connected on one side with the East, which represented home, and on the other, on the further side of the mountains which had seemed to offer an insuperable bar to progress, with the Pacific Coast. The shriek of the locomotive was now heard across the lands which had resounded only to the war-whoop of the Indian. Fur-traders and voyageurs had filtered in by two and threes all the time, and there came the inevitable accompaniments of frontier-life—the saloon-keeper, the whiskey-smuggler, the camp hanger-on; came, also, the gay and tuppenny-colored cowboy, for the future cattle-barons were even then establishing themselves, and cattle ranged the open

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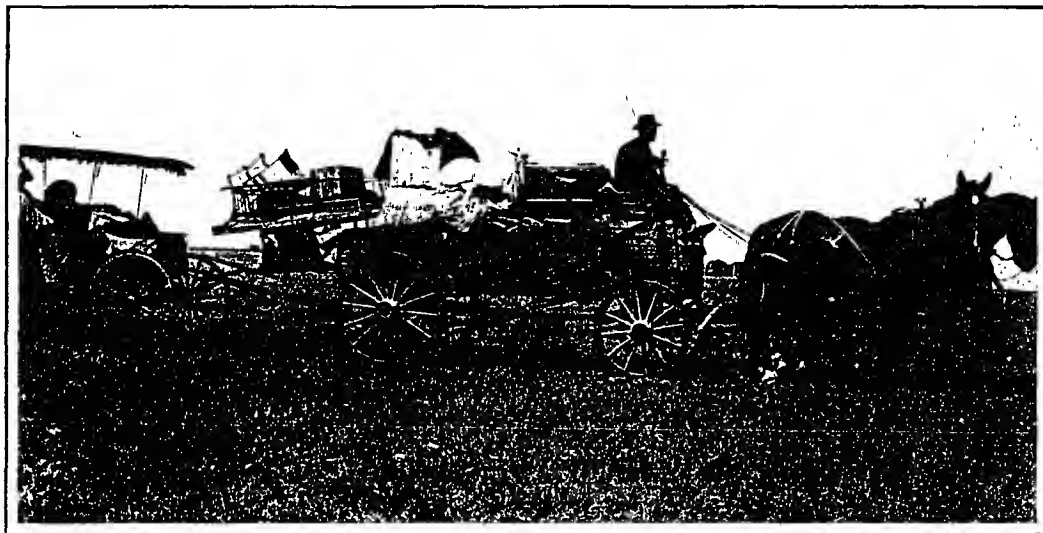
prairies. But gradually the small farmers beat the cattlemen. The wheat-growers drove out the ranchers, and the ranges were fenced off and seeded. Immigration suddenly increased with a mighty bound, and new settlers began to flock in from all parts—from older Canada, from the United States, from overseas from England and Scotland, until it came to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands every year. In every direction one saw farm-houses, from every quarter was heard the hum of reapers. The virgin soil of the prairies began to yield the treasures it had been storing up since time immemorial. Western Canadian wheat became a factor in the world's wheat traffic—Western Canadian beef took its place at Chicago. Lastly have come the great cities, hives of human industry and centers of radiating trade.

Western Canada is far from complete settlement. Only about two per cent. of the total land area of the province of Alberta, six per cent. of the area of Saskatchewan, four per cent. of Manitoba, was actually under cultivation in the year 1913, when a total of about nineteen and a half million acres were in crop as compared with about eighteen million in 1912. Western Canada produces magnificent yields, for its soil is virgin and its climate is superb; and Western

Canadian grain has many times achieved premier honors at exhibitions in the United States, in open competition sometimes with entries from all parts of the two Americas.

Calgary, the Empire City of the plains, the largest city between Winnipeg and the Coast, has a population of some 90,000. It is a shining example of successful municipal ownership, for the city controls and operates all its public utilities, including street railway electric light and power works, and water-supply system. The extensive western car shops of the C. P. R., the erection of which cost nearly three million dollars, and which are second largest repair shops in the world, are now in operation here, and will eventually employ nearly 5,000 men. The city has many splendid business blocks, ranging in cost from \$100,000 to \$500,000; there are 36 public schools, representing a investment of over \$3,000,000, over 460 retail stores, 190 wholesale establishments, 70 manufacturing concerns, and 30 banks.

Edmonton, the capital city of the province of Alberta, has a population of 68,000. It has 90 wholesale houses and a large number of industrial enterprises of various kinds; it is also the center of an important and rapidly developing lignite coal industry



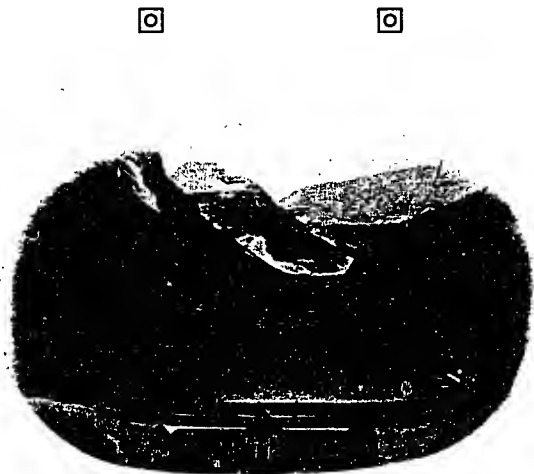
HOMESTEADERS

and the great center of supply of the extensive country to the north known as the Peace River country, the development of which has hardly begun. The beautiful Parliament buildings are established on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay trading post; and the Provincial University on the south bank. Edmonton's location is most picturesque.

Other important Alberta cities are Medicine Hat and Lethbridge—the former famous for its great natural gas fields, owned by the municipality, and the later the distributing point for a rich agricultural territory and the center of large coal mining activities.

Eighty miles west of Calgary are the Rocky mountains, the back-bone of the continent, and the coming playground of America. Here is the Canadian National Park, situated amongst the finest mountain scenery in the world which Edward Whymper, the celebrated Alpinist, declared equal to fifty or sixty Switzerlands rolled into one. The visitor to Alberta could no more miss Banff, Lake Louise, Field or Glacier than the visitor to Washington could miss the Capitol. Mountain climbing—with real Swiss guides if necessary—hunting, driving, boating, swimming, fishing, are some of the attractions of this magnificent

district. Deer, caribou, wapiti, mountain sheep, mountain goat, black and grizzly bear, mountain lion, and antelope are amongst the big game to be found in the Canadian Rockies, while grouse, chicken, duck, and other birds, and salmon, trout and other varieties, of fish, afford plentiful opportunities for the sportsman.



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MINDFUL of the generous support given our endeavors on behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Committee of the Local Lodge desiring to do all in their power to show their appreciation in a substantial manner, therefore appeal to all craftsmen to reciprocate with equal heartiness and give all firms represented in this publication their loyal support and influence whenever and wherever the occasion may offer.

Our warmest thanks are also due to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, who have met our requests for train transportation with unexampled liberality, and the press and representatives who have been most lavish in the chronicling of every step towards the organization of this Grand Union Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

To all our friends in conclusion we wish to extend our heartfelt and most sincere appreciation for whatever part they may have been instrumental in assisting in the forwarding of the interests which had been entrusted to us and which we admit could not have been successfully carried out without this most generous and hearty general support.

THE COMMITTEE.

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